NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

(alifornia, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, Chartes. Price of cents per copy.

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GREELEY & MCZLRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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MY AND A QUARTER CENTEREE COPY.

at 3 o'clock, P. M. the 17th number of the New York Tenbane for circulation on the Pacific Coast. It will

er of copies they may desire to send. In ore

The Publishers have concluded to admit a limited to her of Advertisements into the columns of this paper. Those Merchants, Inventors, &c. who have articles a avail themselves of the opportunity here offered of making their wares known in that quarter of the globe.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF INVENTION.

We give herewith the remainder of that division of Mr. EWBANK'S REPORT as Commissioner of Patents which treats of the ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF INVESTION and the vast obligations of mankind to leventors and Discoverers-and with this we closthe two or three hundred dollars their publication it may have cost them. The whole Report, we trust, will very soon be issued by some enterprision book seller in a handsome dress-none of your Cor gressional shabbiness-yet at a price which shall oring it within the reach of every youth in the land. There is no man who lives by labor, especially no youth not yet settled in regard to his vocation in life, who will not find in that Report truths, sugges tions, incitements, more precious than any pla every youth in the land, the mere material wealth intry would speedily be enhanced many uillions, while the consequent Moral and Intelle boside, we would have every one read the whole Report in its proper sequence and relations. The portion of which we quoted the greater part yeste

The power inventors wield is not less man est in the changes they have wrought in the habits, customs and occupations of females, than it is obvi casions and occupations of temales, than it solved one in the pursuits of the other sex, in the outdoor world. They have not only broken up the time honored arrangements of the kitchen, wash-house and dairy, but have invaded the parior and even bondoir. A century ago the rock and spindle were coamon;—in Europe are women who still twist thread with their fingers. Fifty years since the wheel had a place in every dwelling, and carding thread with their lingers. Firey years and cardi wheel had a place in every dwelling, and cardi the a place in the strong was a domestic duty. With thrifty housewives the shuttle, too, was not a stranger. Within twenty years knitting was indispensable; not a few of our farmers still wear home. made hose. Then straw platting, tambour only ing lace making, plain and fancy embroidery, with other delicate operations of the needle, were and are still taught as necessary accomplishments.

Such they will hardly be held much longer, since these and various other performances are now done by sutomatic fingers with a precision, regularity, dispatch, delicacy of touch and finish, that no human companies to whom they sold out. This was carried to such an extent that no branch of business escaped: professions the most essential to exist ence, as those of the baker, miller, dealers in fuel, light, soap, Ac were thus disposed of. The genus of wrong presided over every department of industry and art—every addition to material civilization has been laid under contribution by it.

M. Perpixna, a French writer on the law of Patents, alluding to the treatment of the mechanics and manufacturers of that country, has in reality portrayed the devices by which those of the whole of Europe were harassed, and by which some are still harassed.

Fettered and oppressed in every way as France was under the Government of her despotic Kings.

Most, if not all, the Fine Arts have been subduce Most, if not all, the Fine Arts have been stouded by mechanism. The lathe is still to be met with in its primitive forms, in the potters' wheel, the spring pole, and in the modern Egyptian's ar-teloior—(seated on the ground, this artist employs one hand to revolve the object to be formed, holds the cutting tool in the other, and presses it on the ces oval, elliptical, epicycloidal and eccentric copies medallions, and even busts in equal, water of the engraver, die-sinker and statuary or

ulptor.
The richest figured tapestry and damask in rehef are now produced by magic mechanism-Looms rival the palette and burin; beside gorge outly colored carpets they weave landscapes equa-to oil paintings and portraits after the finest line engravings. Then, from the increase in number of sewing machines, the time would seem not distant when the needle itself and thimble will be exhibited in museums with distalfs, spinning wheels, amiting wires, tambour frames, hand booms, lacemaking bobbins, spillons, and other antiquarian careaties, exhibited on the property of the services of immerized rawlington. aply by millions their most extremed productions.

Though not suspected, the power of inventors over human affairs is already supreme, machinery even now governs the world, though the world does not acknowledge it.

tions, inquisitorial measures were resorted to the residences of manufacturers entered by force; their establishments searched and explored and their mode of working inquired into. Thus their most secret methods were often discovered and pirated ERRORS ENTERTAINED OF INVENTORS. It is a prevalent opinion that both ordinary and traordinary inventious cost their authors little lamode of working inquired into. Thus there has secret methods were often discovered and pirated by fraudulent competitors.

The excesses committed under these tyrannical statutes were such that one can scarcely conceive how any nation could long submit to them.

The Minister, Roland de la Platiere, giving a deporable account of the numerous acts of oppression he had witnessed, says:

"I have seen eighty, minety, a hundred pieces of cotton or woolen stuffs cut up and competenty destroyed; I have witnessed similar scenes every week for a great number of yours; I have seen nanufacturers some pieces of fabrics were burnt in public places and at the bours of market: others were fixed to the pillory with the name of the manufacturer inscribed upon them, and he himself was threatmed with the pillory in case of a second offense. All this was done not not not not a succession of the second of the marrial employed or in the texture of the fabric, or even in some of the inerests of the warp!

"I have frequently seen, continues Roland, manufacturer visited by a band of satellites who put all in continuous to their establishments, apread terror in their families, cut the suffer from the families, con the suffer from the families, cut the suffer from the families, terror for the warp from the families, terror for the warp from the forms, terror for the warp from the hours, and ber and thought to develope, nothing is more erroneous. It is an essential element of man's being, and of the constitution of things under which he and of the constitution of things under which he exists, that all truths, mechanical or philosophical, can only be realized by strenuous and continued effort. Our perceptive faculties are too obtase, and happily for us it is so, to apprehend them at a slance. In that case, they would be held too cheap to be looked for, and deemed worthless when seen If inventions required no exertion to discover, where would be their value! If virtue cost nothing, it would cease to be virtue. No fact is clearer than that Man's destinies are in his own hands, and that he alone can exait and debuse them. To rouse be alone can exalt and debase them. To rouse him to be faithful to himself is Nature's ceaseless see. With powers dormant in him and equal to every expense, she leaves him to exert them or set. She does naught for him that he can do for himself, and has taken care that he shall know no himself, and has taken care that he shall know no himself.

thing, have nothing that he does not strive for.

Then how common is it to hear ingenious men
diparaged by ascribing their best things to lucky
or random suggestions—whereas chance inventions, if such things ever were, are much rarer
than supposed. Though appearing fortuitons, they
may be traced to nevel us reasonings or reflections. disparaged by ascribing their best things to lucky or random suggestions—whereas chance inventions, if such things ever were, are much rares than supposed. Though appearing fortuitous, they may be traced to previous reasonings or reflections—sprouting seeds whose transient plantings had been little noticed and forgotten. They had never sprouting aceds whose transient plantings had been little noticed and forgotten. They had never sprous up had they not fallen on soils prepared by previous culture to receive them. Sparks set not sand on fire, nor do fruitful ideas germinate in barren minds. Fisshes of thought, like those of the electric fluid, may dart suddenly and unexpectedly.—but they are not less the regular effects of inducing canses. Inspired.

It is not given to man to perfect aught without toil and seldom without long continued toil. The

Four patents have been issued from this office for such metals and received regulations preceribed in the principles of some corporation.

How was it possible for any invention to thrive under such oppressive regulations?

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

any new device, however simple, matured save by repercusalors of thought. Nul bien same perms is

PROSPECTS BEFORE INVENTORS ARE BRIGHT-

ENING:

have correct views a genuine celebrity are di-taining and high time it is, since the trumpet of name has seldow been blown by a scraph. His-tory, the voice of the past and which ought to have been a safe monitor for the present, has led the world astray with regard to honor and its truest sources. How little has it contributed to those occupations which tend to humanize the species, and how much to cherish others. It has done must to subting for humanity but to deliase it. for

ext to nothing for humanity but to debase it; for

ficers as has been attained in other pursuits— here is, indeed, no degree of distinction which ay not become theirs if they devote themselves to

Like the works of the Divine Artincer, there is tend to cievate, not to debase.

If Agriculture preceded the Mechanic Arts, its progress beyond primeval efforts has depended upon them. They have made it what it is, and are fast disclosing what it is to be—clearing the way for it to advance where it was never known, and to flour-sh beyond all precedent. Locomotives now dart one, and others preparing to follow, through deserts

ng, and others preparing to follow, through desert and over wild lands, scatter rich blessings in the ain; dark forests are falling before them, and cal

vated fields and smiling villages are everywhere ranging up on either hand—the mightiest agent et revealed in enabling man to fulfil his desting

ating it with their projects. Within the last in

athful to their mission, make themselves felt in it

INFLUENCE OF FREEDOM ON THE PROGRESS OF ARTS.

The passion for philosophical inquiry and stirring enterprise, so characteristic of our citizens, is the natural result of independence in thought and action. Political appression, however mollified, acts as a drag on the intellect. Shackled in one thing, the soul is more or less tettered in all. The genius

the soil is more or less lettered in all. The genius of invention may exist elsewhere, but it flourishes only under the wegs of freedom. It could not do therwise without violating an organic law of our eing. Who thinks of looking for great thoughts, a for men to work out great problems of humanity, where mind has for ages been squeezed into molds or med to distort and to dwarf it, and not rather sheer, it is free to obey its native impulses and

who sanctioned them, and it is all but incredible that the oppressed, possessing the spirit and feelings of men, were not maddened into unquenchable fury by their deep and lasting wrones.

Court profligates, in want of money, were in-

Court proflicates, in want of money, were in-vested by monarchs—who claimed a right to dis-spose of the property as well as persons of their subjects—with monopolies of the various occupa-tions of the productive classes, and forthwith those who followed them had to purchase licenses to continue their trades of the favored courtiers or companies to whom they sold out. This was car-

Fettered and oppressed in every way as France was under the Government of her despotic Kings, the spirit of invention and enterprise could never rise to high conceptions. Manufacturers, placed under the severe control of men who purchased their offices from Government, and who therefore exercised them with rapacity, could not hazard any improvement without infringing the established regulations and running the risk of having their goods destroyed, burnt or confiscated. In every trade official regulations prescribed to workmen the methods of working, and forbade any deviation from them under pain of the most severe punish

from them under pain of the most sovere punishments. Ridiculous to say, the framer of these statutes fancied he understood better how to sert and prepare wool, sink or cotton, to spin threads, to twist and throw them, than workmen brought up to

ature management.

coaring to bring about still greater changes.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 2735.

We have received by the way of Vera Cruz, El Fare, published in the City of Chibushua, to the 20th November, inclusive. This is not a very recent date certainly, but one of these papers contains some accounts of our unfortunate countrymen who fell into the hands of the Apaches at Janua. who fell into the hands of the Apacies at which will near Canton Galean, in October last, which will prove of some melancholy satisfaction, since it ap-pears that all have not perished. The last infor-mation that reached us from Chihuahna announced that the savagos, amounting to upward of two hundred, under pretense of friendly feeling, had been incautiously allowed to come too near the party of thirty-one Americans, then in the vicinity sarty of thirty-one Americans, then in the vicinity f Janes, when suddenly they sprang upon and Mr. Foote's Bill to Organize Three Territo-

Important from Chibunhus-The Capture of

of James, when suddenly they sprang upon and captured them all.

Afterward the Apaches intimated to the authorities of Canton Galeua that they would be willing to exchange the Americans for Indians captured from their tribe, and then in Mexican prisons. The Governor of Chihushua forthwith transmitted orders all along the route, from the capital to Janos, and the tipe Apache prisons and give them and the country and give them.

rymen it had been ascertained were dead, and the late of the remaining fifteen was unknown.

From this news we infer that there must have been a fight betw ren the Apaches and the Americans, even after the latter had been disarmed and made prisoners. It is probable that an effort was inade by them to exceen when the air before

By the arrival here yesterslay of the bark Hype ico, Capt. Perkins, from Vera Cruz, we have re-sived files of El Monstor and El Siglo, of the ity of Mexico, to the 23d ult the Jalaya Zempo-lices to the 33d, and the Vera Cruz Arco Iris to

the 22d ult inclusive.

The Government emphatically denies having asked Congress to invest it with extraordinary powers, as the reproach which had been current signified. It was determined to maintain itself within the limits of the constitution.

A negross, named Carlota Grose, recently died at Vera Cruz, at the age of 113 years. She re-tained her faculties to the last. El Sigle of the ved December, says that uo

El Sigle of the ved December, says that unsended rumers have been spread abroad by idle
and malevolent persons that pronunciaments had
taken place, in the State of Vera Cruz, in favor of
Gais, Arista, and that another attempt at revolution
had been made in the South. Also that neasures
were in active operation to precure the return of
Santa Anna. All these were false.

The Monitor says that the Governor of San Luis
Potosi intends to accuse the Minister of War, Gen.
Arista, before the next Congress.

Sener Jimenez, the editor of El Tie Nonilla, a
sheet offensive to the Government, lately published.

shoot offensive to the Government, lately published in the capital, has been banished the country. He is a Spaniard

centier Provinces, signalizing their incursions with the greatest atrocitics of robbery and bloodshed. With the exception of the multitude of robberies which continually occur, the country is in a state of reat tranquility.

The Parkman Case-More Developments-The Tan Box-Attempt of Prof. Webster to induce a Weman to make a Wrong State-ment-The Trial, &c. We find the following additional particulars rela-te to this berrid affair in a Fourth Edition of the Boston

ree to this herrid affair in a Fourth Edition of the Boston iteraid of Ticosday:

A new of the developments made before the Grand Jury claims to this extraordinary case have leaked out, and term the subject of public comment.

The circumstance of finding in Prof. Webster's laboratory ine thorax and one of the thighs of a human being, mideded in ma, in a tea box, will of course be recollected by our readers. A striking feature calculated to involve the Professor still more completely in the horrid affair, is smooth for the professor will more completely in the horrid affair, is smooth from the transfer of the professor when the same time be conveyed the grapevine cuttings to the Professor's inhoratory. These cuttings, it has afready been stated, could be used in burning the body, and concenling the offentive dot. The fact, then of the remains being discovered in Portices of Webster's laboratory, partially charred by burnars, the numeral material used in consuming them—and

The Boston Traveler of Tuesday says:

The witnesses in the Parkman case were all recognize seaterday in \$100 each, to appear at the March term of the apreume Court, to testify as to what they know in the may of the charges against Prof. Webster. The Transcript has the same story, as follows

It has been stated—we know not how correctly—that the rand Jury were unantinous in voting the bill. Forty-six itnesses were yesterday recognized to appear at the trial the Supreme Judicial Court.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Powlers & Wells, Phrenologists and To Dr. Shew, suther of various works on, and practioner of Water-care, 86 Fourth-av. near Tenth-at nior 15 Mrs. M. S. Goye Nichola- Water Cure Physican, 86 Lexington-av. Consultations from 16 to 2. Patients recorded for treatment or visited at their residence. At Int. 17 General Society of Machanics and Tradestien, Machanics Hall, 472 Broom way.

Prof. AGASSIZ-Natural Relations between Animale— Increment Relations between Animale— forday, Jan. 14th, 21st and 28th, at 71 F.M.
J. W. REDFISLD, MD.—Physics gamy—On the Signs of Solishs and Social Faculties—February Un, at 74 F.M.
Rev. Dr. Berrucks—Holland, its Helsovy, Trade, Charac-tion, John W. Edmonds—The Constitutions of our Country—B.

T. &c.—Feb. 11, at 7; F.M.

Hon. John W. Euwonns.—The Constitution and Free lafunctions of our Country—Feb. 18th, at 7; F.M.

E. Members can obtain their Tickets at the Apprences's Laterary. [jil tf] JOHN A. BUNTING, Chalrman. to At a Regular Meeting of the members of

Resolved, That the six Inspectors appointed at the last insual meeting of the Association, viz. Thomas Hadden, deny Shields, John Marshail, P. T. Chamberlaid, W. W. Yardiev and Jas. B. Oskiev, in connection with Christoper F. Tappan and Daniel Brincharhoff, be appointed inspectors for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That the Inspection Brand shall hereafter balling to the last of the month and year, from the last of May to the last of November. Resolved, That the Inspection Brand shall hereafter balling to the last of November. Resolved, That all cases of disputed inspection shall be shimited to M. sar. Tappan, Hadden and Marshail, whose incision, or that of sary two of them, shall be final Resolved, That a Committee of four, of whom two shall be Receivers and two Dealers, be appointed in conjunction in the three Inspectors, named in the last resolution, to consiste the noncewary standards. (Mr. James M. Hott, Francis P. Sage, Mr. Joseph Allen and Mr. Stephen Levalue, That the resolution as the committee were appointed as that Committee.

Resolved, That the Association Inspectors shall not be altered to those and clay my four, alless the same shall be elevent to those and clay my four, alless the same shall be altered to those and clay my four, alless the same shall be discreted to those and clay my four, alless the same shall be discreted to those and clay my four, alless the same shall be discreted to those and clay my four, alless the same shall be discreted to those and clay my four, alless the same shall be discreted to those and clay my four, alless the same shall be discreted to those and clay my four, alless the same shall be discreted to those and clay my four, alless the same shall be

FROM WASHINGTON.

e risk The President's Message Gen. Cass Mr. Clay

The Message of the President is very generally received with marked approbation, save among those who may be classed as ultraists, one divi that he had been carefully husbanding for his own

A declaration of Louis XV made in 1762, reuced all privileges to fifteen years. This was corunly an amelioration.

The memorable edict of 1776, given by Louis

oponents will find that the Administration is great deal more about the movements of suspirators than they could wish for, and if

der if Loop Foco currently is not anxious to learn the character of the instructions given to our Minis ter at Constantinople in regard to the release of the Hungarians? If they are, let them call for the in-formation, and in a political point of view they will reap another harvest like that they have gathered in the California affair.

The Senale confirmed wannimously, the nomina

eral Land Office at the Executive Session of yes-terday. He was the victim that was designated by the Washington Union as the first to be offered up by a Democratic Senate in part atonement for the -butchery' of Mr. Ewiso. The unanimity with which he was confirmed shows the extent of the influence of the Union with its own party in that

lifth member of said Territorial Committee, began a speech upon Slavery in the Territories at 1:23 Mr. C. is good looking, dark complexioned, in the prime of life, speaks fluently and distinctly, and an be heard advantageously all over the House ner, but betook himself to arguing, as best he ould the question of Slavery in California, &c on the Southern side. He considered that the California and New-Mexico for those citizens who do not carry slaves with them as property, was the most impudent proposition ever offered, affirmed that the mines of California would have bee a take them there as property; and that "it re

than the Honse, could exist in a state of freedom out of the tropics."

His views of the future were substantially these: His views of the future were now to give way on the question of Slavery in the Territories, five States, viz: California, New-Mexico, Oregon, Minnesota, and Deseret, would, in the course of five years seek and obtain admission into the Union, and thus give the North the control of the other wing of this capitol (meaning a decided majority in the Senate.) That the Slave States would soon be sirrounded by Free States, if the Union should thus continue, and the South submit, while in 25 years their slaves would number 7 or 5,000,000.

asserted, would come a least and if for a time the commerce of the South would remain in the hands or foreigners, and he admitted that it would, the people would suffer but little by that, and he instanced the high rates of freight between Charleston and New-York, &c. in proof of his assertion that competition would serve the South in lieu of a mercantile marine.

The South, with six millions of free white people, with able officers naval and military—and he named Soott and / I tana.) Taylor and others in illustration—would be abundantly able to protect themselves. It had been said that the North and North-West might endeavor to seize upon the Lower Mississippi; but Great Britain had tried that in 1815, and met with a Jackson and his brave comrades of the South and West; nor was it probable that a future effort from any quarter in that

comrades of the South and West; nor was it probable that a future effort from any quarter in that direction, would terminate differently from that made at New Orleans in 1815.

In the way of a compromise, Mr. CLINGMAN significated that he would be contented to let California go if the South were to obtain the territory on this side the mountains—meaning the whole country south of 36° 30′, bounded by Texas, [in addition to Texas—it being as he stated, "well fitted for alaye labor."

THOMPSON, (Loco.) took his seat in the House of

the notion of the second of the character to as otherwise than respectful of the pretences on which. Thompson bases his defense; and have therefore rely to say, that if their investigation is gone into, I ampared both to meet, and refute them, it taking into consideration the distance to lows, and inconvenience of traveling to, and through the western to the State at this season of the year, where the messes chiefly reside; it will be seen that the investigation claimed by Mr. Thompson must be be attended with at expense, as well as great personal difficulties, and gleisy.

This proposition Mr. Thompson peremptorily reused to assent to, and still persists in that course which in his judgment will cause the greatest doseat in Congress, held in opposition to the majority

No sooner was the House fairly rid of the Door-Keeper puzzle, and in trim for business, with reports of committees, resolutions, bills and motions or references, coming in fast, than some one started a proposition to pay \$231 for 231 copies of a manual issued four or five years ago by that wellknown Pennsylvania politician, Joel B. Sutherland. Debates ensued the previous question brought on a vote, the Ayes and Noes were solemnly recorded, forty minutes or more were unavoidably wasted on a matter of no moment, and the House refused

on a matter of no moment, and the Home refused to buy Joel B. I book.

Are not political majorities often far more ungenerous than the individuals of which they are composed would have been? Are not retimens of Hunkers and Barnburners (without a principle) very ungenerous? When Mr. Cons was voted into the Chair as Speaker, he was the choice of a minority only, and would have been the first minority Speaker since 1776, had not Mr. STASLY of N. C. and the Whirs nobly united with his supporters in voting him into the Chair which a Hancock, a Clay, a Macou and a Winthrop had filled, each by a clear majority, so that his position, title and acts night never hereafter be liable to question. What return did the opponents of the present Administration make to this act of courtesy? Did they return it in the case of Doorkeeper? Very far from it. When the House had decided to continue the present Doorkeeper and Postmaster, when it had laid a motion to reconsider on the table, up starts one of Mr. Speaker Coss's triends, and endeavored to break up the compromise so far as it related to Mr.

Mr. CLINGMAN was succeeded by Mr. Howano, the new member from Texas, who is not quite so acroeable a speaker, and was not listened to so patiently. He seemed to be arything but satisfied with the course taken by the present Executive related to the Collisions. Date of Miss, Dawson, Foots and Butter Cay, Clemens, Davis of Miss, Dawson, Foots and Butter Cay, Clemens, Davis of Miss, Dawson, Foots and Butter Cay, Clemens, Davis of Miss, Dawson, Foots and Butter Cay, Clemens, Davis of Miss, Dawson, Foots

The excitement incident to the organization of the House, has so absorbed public attention as well

take up the cause of Independence, Separation

Secession from the Union, in self-defence, and
ate, that his bill to provide for the organization of
the Territorial Governments of California, Descret

Contested Election from Iown-Fair Proposal of Mr. Miller, (Whig | Refusal of Thompson, (Loco,) to submit to the decision of the

common justice as well as the laws of the State of lows.

If the Committee will report at an early day, the House will, in all probability, compel Mr. Thousest to submit to the proposition of Mr. Miller, made before the Committee, which is founded in justice, and will give to the people of lows the district of actions the constitute without days and re of settling the question without delay and

Mr. Sutherland's Bank-The Generosity of Politicians, &c.

Cor. of The Tribune. Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

it in the case of Doorkeeper? Very far from it.
When the House had decided to continue the present Doorkeeper and Postmaster, when it had laid a motion to reconsider on the table, up starts one of Mr. Speaker Cons's triends, and endeavored to break up the compromise so far as it related to Mr. Horson? I forbear to name the South Carolinian, whose five appreciation of Mr. Starly's honorable conduct in the matter of the Speakership, induced

Day, entering into minute details of the defective

ams, and the abrogation of the present contract. A

mus, whose business it must be to accompany an mails twice a month each way.

Another alteration, which would require the ac-tion of Congress, would be beneficial to the revenu-and meet the approbation of Americans cossing, the Isthmus. It is to pass a law requiring prepay-ment of all letters from Panama to the United States it would make that office valuable and sought after which under the present system very few would second.

cent and is almost wholly devoted to the loca affairs of the State. Like Gov. Barry of Michigan D. thus alludes to "Federal Relations," as Gov

eabrook of South Carolina terms the "Slavery

have pointy. The stamue laws of the Siato were revised and consolidated by the Legislature at its has Session, and took effect on the first of the present mouth, the necessity of much general legislation at this time will be obviated, at least it would be wholly imposing to make any great changes in the code so soon after it has gone into operation. That there may be delected, is quite probable, but a sufficient time has not enapsed to test their magnitude or importance. Serious exist have received in our legislation from the frequent alteration of the Statute Laws. Existing laws are not unfrequently controlled the statute of the Statute Laws. Existing laws are not unfrequently only the statute of the Statute Laws. Existing laws are not unfrequently changed and modified in their whole context, even before they are published and distributed; the practical effect of which is to produce enumerassement in their administration, and to render uncertain and dolutes individual rights, which is the minit object of have to produce a facilities, which is the minit object of his to produce substituted in the properties and more beneficial to the great body of the proper, than those with more wholesome provisions, subject to constants changes in render them more period; the incidency of which is to destroy the certaints of individual rights, and to produce a feeling of uncertainty, where a confidence in the permanent security of our rights should prevail. Our Statute Laws having sat been submitted to a revision, if thus that but few alterations will be made in them at your present session, and dust and as may be bound necessary will be confidence to case of note urgent becomenty.

He urges the attention of the Legislature to the querous system of taxation pursued in Wisconsin,

merous system of taxation pursued in Wisconsin with the view of ascertaining, if possible, the cause of the enormous taxes with which the people are this year ourdened, and justly complain, and then to apply the reme-ity. A high economy should pervade every branch of pel-ic expenditure, from the Sane Government down through every municipal corporation of governments; suidivision, that draws its revenue from the prosperity of the country.

Aixen, is a collection of Sacred Music of which the merit may be inferred from the fact that it has reached a tweith edition within a few years. Its new system of musical notation so simplifies the subject as to remove a great proportion of the difficulties, which embarases the learner in gaining a knowledge of the principles of smale. It deserves the amention of choirs and musical societies (Philadelpeia, T. K. Collins; New York, sould by H. Long & Brother.)

XVI by suppressing all monopolies and corpora it us, opened to Arts and Manufactures a new

from the appressive yoke under which they grosned for so many centuries, began a new The French people possessed at last the iree uncontrolled exercise of their faculties, by the aval of clastacies which a blind policy ha-wn in the way of improvement. That was a crial point obtained, but it was not sufficient in France, whether natives or foreigners, the

The connection of civil and realgous emancipa-ion with progress in acts, and consequently with the highest of human interests, is becoming daily more and more apparent. The influence of free mutitutions is extending far beyond mere political eigeneration, they have higher objects to attain and grander results to bring about. It is not enough for them to lift up the long prostrated victim of opgs that are doomed to be associated with foss

f the world is drawing nigh, nor are they who be-eve this without grounds on which to rest their outh and build high their hopes. Everywhere men ghts taxed as privileges and endure an excise of xistence. Better for millions had their organiza on been below the human type, than have their oil's impulses crushed and the chief purposes of a foregone in order to minister to the luxury and impetuate power in the hands of the Infandous.

conditions. Had rulers never been permitted to moddle with them—to cripple under the pretence of protecting them—to smother genius while affect-act to foster it—our current marvels had been de-cloped years ago, and devices and discoveries yet a the womb of the future had been in universal use

recome a desert again. There can be no decay of nations without a decline in them; but when they ore no longer fostered, or when such only are oher shed as tend to accrandize the great, empires shed as tend to argrandize the great empires anst become extinct and their proudest nonn-neuts crumble away. Ancient legislators did not inderstand this, and the present disordered con-lition of a great part of the earth is the result of heir ignorance. They preferred the exaltation of a laws to that of the masses, mistook magnificence for sower, and military force and idle display for proscrity. What are the accounts of their contests of what the relies of their palaces and pyramids monaments of their folly-sad reminiscences and monuments of their folly—sad reminiscences of appulous cities, now desolate wastes—of people more mighty, now no longer known. Had they arceived that nothing can be lasting that is not preficial to society at large, and had they under hat conviction devoted the treasures they squanared to the general diffusion of science and art, he earth had not now been sprinkled with the

Mr. Collector Maxwell has ordered the Cus em-klouse open from 9 to 4 o'clock daily instead

17 A Dispatch from New-Orleans says The resident's Proclamation, revoking the exequatur of the Spanish Consul at this port, has been pubshed, and meets general approval.

17 The steamer Canada, Capt. Jungiss, sailed rom her dock at Jersey City, at 12 o'clock yesteay, e Liverpool, taking out one hundred passengers and a small amount of specie.

The Annual meeting of the Massachusetts

ti-Slavery Society was to have commenced at Faneuil

Sir John Franklin. The following is the Message which the Presi lent sent in on Monday in regard to Sir John

oncy of an appropriation for fitting out an expedition to occed in search of the missing ships, with their officers of crews, is respectfully submitted to your consideration. Wastersers, January 4, 1800. E. Tayloik.

nore.

ess being now in session, the propriety and expeof an appropriation for fitting out an expedition to

Naminera, January a 1800.

Indiana—The Convention Bill Passed.—The Committee of Conference, appointed to compromise the disagreement between the two Houses, made a report yesterday aftermoon, which was accepted, and the bill passed. The difficulty was, as to whether the same qualifications should be required for members of the Convention, as are now required for members of the Convention, as are now required for members of the Convention, as are now required to members of the Convention. Fears were entertained by many members of both Houses, that too many present office-holders would be elected, and that their personal interests might influence their action in the Convention. But we think the people will be carveful enough about this matter.

named to be proved that the Nagro, any more han the Honse, could exist in a state of freedom

coatinue, and the South submit, while in 25 years their slaves would number 7 or 2,000,000. That the census to be taken this year will give the North two to one on this floor—that is, two members from the free States for every member from those which hold slaves.

That the federal revenue system was very unequal in its operation, railroad from could be produced in England at 240 per tun—in this country the cost of its manufacture is \$50 or \$60, and a revenue tax is therefore necessary to encourage the home manufacturer, the domestic article bringling on a demand for our home products. The

revenue tax is therefore necessary to encourage the home manufacturer, the domestic article bringing on a demand for our home products. The South pays this tax, but, added Mr. Clingman, my constituents get no benefit by the import or by the domestic demand which it produces.

That of \$46,000,000 to be spent this year by the Federal Government, he did not think that the South get back \$5,000,000, that North Carolina was taxed about \$3,000,000,000, of which he really did not suppose she got back \$100,000.

That if the South were to secede from the Union and place on their imports a tax of 20 per cent—Clay's Compromise—it would produce for them a revenue of \$10,000,000—balf of which would amply support their General Government, while the other half could be employed in building railways and in making other internal improvements. Capital, he asserted, would come in abundantly from abroad—English capital had filled Belgium with factories—and if for a time the commerce of the South would content to be haded or foreigners, and he admitted